WANTS SPAIN LEFT ALONE

Emilio Castelar Attacks America's Cuban Policy.

HE OBJECTS TO MEDIATION

Declares the Tender of Good Offices Severs of Complicity in the Rebellion-Charges Arrogance and Insulette in the Attitude of Tais and Preceding Administration,

"From the very beginning of the war the American Government has disparaged the principle of non-intervention by continuously offering its 'cordial media'ion' between the majesty of Spain and its rebellious satgects, mediation which we could not possibly accept without a real lessening of our power and a grievous blotour bonor," says Emilio Castelar, in La Publicidad, of Barcelona, "Whenever Olney or Cleveland presented, with more or less ability, their unrealizable scheme of friendly mediation it has come to me that America, by these very ill-considered offers, was confessing complicity in the Cuban insurrection, and was, hum valy speaking, promising that which could not be carried out.

"The insurgents belong to the tribe of political freconcilables who do not give their arms to be twisted, and who will not admit any solution other than the one they lave inscribed upon their rebellious banners, and for which they are up in arms, contrary to all laws divine and human, and against all principles of morality and right. A great general like Espartero may subdue the uncompromising Carlists with offers of rank and benefits which he himself can bestow or the field Another general such as of buttle. Martine: Campos may make peace, as at Zanyon, imposing conditions at the point of a victorious aword, but foreign govern ments, far from the center of operation without promises to make or benefits to bestow, except in the name of the very state and country which they are insuit ing with their interventions, are knowingly lacking in good faith. Such governments, however powerful they be, suffer from delusions if they believe it possible to mediate between an irresolute crav1 of soulless rebels and the regular govum ment of a people which believes itself had and arbiter of its own destiny.

"We magmed, and with reason, that upon the assumption of power by the Re-publicans, consequent upon the decion of a new President. America would desist from its foolish attempts, leaving it to us, the Spaniards, to arrange, as God might give us to understand, our matual differences and terminate our first wars. But the tremendous blunder had assumed among Americans so general a character, such damperous universality, that hardly had the new President taken the outh, of office before he sent to us an ambassader with instructions to demand from us an account of the condition of our civil war and to promise us a frierlly settlement, accounts and settlements which appearer to us gross insolence for which there is no pretext in international right would relegate us to that barbarous age when might was right and the most so a ful states were accustomed to disregard the free entities called nations, and to impose upon them their codes and form of government without having to render account to any one in this world, inless to a still greater power, of the use they made of thus, prerogatives which are pro-foundly congenital to their existence and

The new ambassador came this summer to San Salmstian, and, after complying with the traditional forms, had a business interview with the Dake of Tetuan. It is certain that this necessary interview in troduced into our policy grave complications and that it, temporarily but serious-ly, injured our credit. Without its using known whence or how it originated, the singular and incredible statement became corrent and was received as fact that the new ambassadar had presented an uitimatern to the Spanish government, demanding from it that the war be ended in the month of October, if it did not desire the troublesome interference of the United States in its private affairs.

'I never believed in the existence of this 'ultimatum,' because, or I know little of my fellow-citizens, no member of the ministry would have heard such impertinence without using and placing his passports in the hands of this most arrogant ambassador, so that he might not again make an attack upon our independence or again attempt our honor. In effect, the note never had the character attributed to it by the international telegraph; but it must be noted that the pretense was not abandoned, it being desired with it to point out in a diplomatic way that, if such extreme measures were not im mediately contemplated they might specifi ly become necessary and suddenly enforced

The note, far from being menacing ultimatum, a scheme of intervention, or the ar roganse of a great power, is a series of cold explanations covering the results of the Cuban war to the Saxon Republic. The ambassador complained that Yankes ship ping and Yanker commerce were being in jured to the civil warfare in the Antille but to this all the nations of the earth find thenseives continuously exposed.

"The insurrections nearly continuous in Ireland during the wholeof the current century, the conflicts between Italy and Aus tria, the labor which the unification and teconstruction of the German empire have required, the disputes among the Helvetic cantons, the wranging of Holland with Belgh, ri, the state of permanent revolution which, during so long a time, has held spair and Fn ace, have all resulted in detriment to European commerce, but European com merce has never, because of the result, had the stepid pretension to claim that the respective states should by intervents direct or indirect, arrange disputes which did not concern then

"And the claims of America and the plaints of America and the trouble of America are the more scandalogs be cause from there comes the help which enables the Cobans to thrive. Great sub scription lists for their benefit are opened the suicidal temerity of the rebels is en contaged; public envoluments, to inter'erin our internal quarrels, are contrived piratical expeditions to sweep labor and commerce from wender seas are continuity armed, and the foolish hope is kept alive that the colony will be able to break the ties that bind her to the mother country; ties which God himself unifer in space and time, and which God alone would be able to break, vanquishing will the tempest of his celestial wrath the invincible Spanish nation.

"After insisting that the continuance s the Cuban war is seriously detrimental to the trade and commerce of the Saxons, th new airbassador proclaims in most ear est and solemn fashion the resolution of the Yaukee executive power to preserve bot alone contieous relations, but relations most cordial and kindly between Spain and America. According to the note the executive power of the great Republic will never abandon the policy upheld by Cleve rations which a considerable part, as vell of the House of Representatives as of the Senate, so foolishly attempted to imposs

upon him. So long as the declaration of beligatency, so often demanded by the American people, is dependent upon the will of the President, he will perform his international deties and will not recognize as belligerents those whom he knows to be purely and simply rebels.

"But, behind all this, the note recalls to mind that the Executive is not the only power in America; that the parlia-mentarions have it in Their hands to pass a joint resolution which would become obligatory, and to which a Presidential veto would not apply; that public opinion in America is clamoring loudly for the ex-tension to all Cuba of the same regimen a mental and moral condition canable of carrying us with its impetus, if not to impossible conflicts, to various difficulties, from the bosom of which armed condict might be engendered.

"And to avoid this the American move sires, not demands-I repeat, desires -that there be communicated to the Spanish government, in a friendly way, its hopes that the horrors of war may shortly be brought to an end, not only in the new world, but throughout the envire

planet. "After these claims the government turns with persistent inversimilitude to the principle of intervention, cherishing the idea, the most absurd that can be cherished and one that in this world could only occur to a lower order of intelligence and to an nature cherishing the idea not only of intervention where the American Government is not called, but of inter vention with our approval, with our to ic tion, with the complicity of our country in its own dishonor and disgrace. That America believes us to be so low and se base, without understanding how-by such traitorous instructions she degrades and

"Governments may under the title of friends intervene between two beligerent nations, but under no pretext whatever is it permissible for them to intervene be tween a constituted government and fractions subjects up in arms against that movernment. What would the United States say if we were to invite ourselves to assist then in subdoing their Indians?

"This impudent intervention of one people in the affairs of another cannot, by any means, be admitted without the risk that all the foundations of modern govern-ments may be shaken as by an earthquare. and that the topmost towers of the proudest States may fall to the ground. Nobo ly recently has verified this us has the Ameri-can people; witness the positive refusal to tolerate the empire in Mexico, because it had not been set up by the national will, but by foreign intervention. Where would we stop if the peoples were permitted not only to insolently intervene each one in the at atra of its neighbors, but to criticise even the exercise of the power and fonctions of their governments?
"It may, and it must, be claimed against

all these tendencies of a national character that they may assume an international character, like those double or triple citiships tolerated by the United States, and full of explosive bombs tas is every lie and froud, that may, because of the evil withi, them, burst at any moment.

"But if a friendly government had the right to ask us now we rule in Cuba we should have the right to inquire of that government why it telerates in New York numicipal scandals that dwarf all the one in the world; why it tolerates the slaughter of men who have a right to life, as in the case of so many Italians subjects but a short time ago dead by Violence and without resistance. Why does it tolerate the butchery of Austrians -such as those committed in Anatolia and in America -thanks to the lawlessness and criefty of a police without heart and without conscience? Why does it tolerate those lynchings which suspend all laws, mock all trabunals and apply the methods of justice used by primitive man in the cursed days of the ordeal by battle and of confirmous extermination? Why does it tolerate the limiting of Indians, who inrite packs of hungry dogs and assassincte egions of ferocious marauders, as if the vorld were still wholly barbarous?

"All these things the Americans will rectify, but by their own will, by their wa conscience, in virtue and by the operation of their inherent sovereignty, about which we have no right to advise, nor ever the right to notice, much less the right of scandalous and shameless

"We have abolished the traffic in staces. losed the exchanges where the prices of slaves were quoted, returned the sons who had been sold at public auction to their edeemed but aforetime slave mothermade millions of beasts human beings, but all of it by our own free will, without anybody having dared to impose it upon is, not even under pretext of friendly

"Let come to us what may come in the matter of the government of Cuba, but let it come of our free will, since for it we desire the credit, which would be lost us if the work of redemption were born not of our own convictions, but of

TERRIFIES THE ALBANY POLICE Kernan Barks Like a Dog and Snaps

at Pedestrians Albany, N. Y., Dec. 25 .- John Kernan, of staten Island, who created much excitement on Pearl street last night, when le was served with one of his recurring attucks of rables, was much improved this morning. The spectacle of a man backing and growling like a dog, and making despecate attempts to bite whatever came

in his way, was a new experience for Albany policemen, and they were terrified

at young Kernan's uncontrollable actions It required the united efforts of twe policemen to take him to the stationhouse, where he was placed in a straight-jacket, until it was thought the attack had passed. Kernan is twenty-four y-tars old. He said today that he had previously suffered two attacks of the rables, the result of a dog bite received five years

The Morning, Evening and Sunday Times for fifty cents a month.

STANDARD OIL OCTOPUS

Another Effort to Combat the Huge Monopoly.

suit Filed in the United States Court for the Southern New York District.

New York, Dec. 25 .- A suit that has been justituted in the United States circuit court for the Southern district of New York, charging the Standard Oil Company with conspiracy to crush out all competition, brings out in bold relief some of the methods adopted by that great or ganization to brush aside every new opponent that appears in the field.

The suit was brought by the United States Pipe Line Company, of Pennsyl vania, and the defendants in the case, besides the Standard Oil Company, are the Tidewater Pipe Company, National Transit Company, Pennsylvania Railroad, Eric Railroad, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Raffroad, William Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, William T. Wardell, H. M. Flagler, H. H. Rogers, John D. Archbold, O. B. Jennings, and W. H. Tifford. Dam ages amounting to \$658,461 are asked for, Together with \$10,000 as attorney's fees.

The men named are the trustees of the Standard Oil Company, while the railroads have an arrangement, it is alleged, with the trust, whereby they receive a certain profit on the oil delivered at tide water by pipe line and also in the interior. These railroads used to be the chief carriers of the standard's output prior to the construction of its pipe lines.

The United States Pipe Line Company, which is patropized by a considerable number of independent oil refiners of Pennsyl vanta, and which has made a gallant fight against the trust, alleges that the conspiracy referred to in its complaint started in 1882 and has continued in operation up to the present time. It is alleged that it has gone far to prevent corporations other than the defendants from storing and transporting oil and conducting operations in-cident to this business.

This has been done, it is alleged, by suits and injunctions and the publication of defamatory articles regarding the plaintiff. reflecting upon its management and finan-cial responsibility. It is also alleged that the Standard has indirectly taken a casures to destroy the pipes of the plaintiff, and in other ways sought to hinder its business. Then follows a rather remarkable state

sent, to the effect that the Stan gard or its emissaries have sought to strengthen miselves "by purchasing, or causing to purchased capital stock of the plaintiff in this action and of the companies e wring stock of the plaintiff in this action. solely for the purpose and with the latention of thereby obtaining the control and management of the business and affairs of the plaintiff in this action, and of a seventing, restraining and excluding the said plaintiff from its said business, trade and merce among the States and among oreign nations, and of thus securing a opely in said business."

The complaint then goes on to relate that the Standard, in order to keep out competitors, has frequently chartered all of the available of vessels, regardless of the number needed for its own business, that it has intimidated merchants and others to prevent them from having relations with competitors of the trust and has resorted to the practice of selling its product at rullionsiy low prices, regardless if the cost of producing it, with a view to making itself master of the situation

The complaint was filed some time ago but the fact of the sult only became generally known yesterday. The defendants have filled their answers within the inst few flays. Most of these documents make a general denia , but those of the Stan lard Oil allege that the United States Pipe Line mpany was not organized for the purpose storing and transporting oil outside of the State of Pennsylvania, where the vas incorporated, and they deny its right to make a point of the foreign trade.

OBJECT TO THE JUDGE.

Women of Maine Protest Against Foster's Reappointment.

Houlton, Maine, Dec. 25,-Gov. Powers committee a protest against the reappointment of Judge Enoch Foster, whose present term on the supreme bench of the State will expire in a few weeks. They accuse him of gross immorality.

women's protest is in the shape of a resolution signed by all the State officers and the fifteen county presidents of the

union. It rends: "Resolved. That while endeavoring exercise great care (o' to do injustice to the character or reputation of any public of-ficer by any hasty or ill-considered atterances, nevertheless, after careful delibera-tion, we are forced to the painful conclusion, based upon reliable evidence, folun- presided. tarily brought to our attention, that the conduct of Judge Enoch Foster, of the sume judicial court of the State of Maine. has been, and in spite of the warnings of friends and exulsion from the church still continues to be, so grossly immorth and notoriously scandalous as to demand the most emphatic public remonstrante from all thoughtful and responsible citizens against his reappointment, and that a copy as an expression of our conviction and remonstrance in this matter."

Accompanying the resolution was a cer-tified copy of the records of the Congregational Church at Hethel, Judge Foster's home, showing that on September 9, 1896, he was expelled from membership in that church "for failure to answer to charges of of laughter.

notorious conduct of a most scandalous na-

According to the church record, Judge Foster was at the home of Miss E. L. Perkins at Bethel on February 24 and 28, 1896, and when confronted with charges of misconduct he premised to have nothing more to do with the Perkins family. he also voluntarity promised to make tablic confession to the Church, and on March S did make such confession, admitting that he had done wrongs and begging forgive

On the evening before Easter Sunday, still according to the church records, he again entered the Perkins house, and on the day following Easter was seen at the Falme with Hotel, Portland, in company with Miss Perkins.

was summoned to appear before the church

to answer to explicit charges, and, failing

On September 2, the records say, be

to appear, the church voted unanimously to drop his name from the church roll. The young woman whose name has bee of a Bethel rarber. She is about twenty-one years old new, but it is said that she was only lifteen when she first be came acquainted with Foster. She is

understood to be in Easton now studying Judge Faster has been on the fourteen years. He is a native of Oxford county, sixty years old, very tall and angular, smooth-faced, and dignified oven

He has a wife and one The women who make the appeal to Go?. Powers say that they consulted legal comsel before proceeding in the matter Gov. Powers was recently quoted as saying that he would leave to the settlement of the har of the State the question of reappointing Judge Foster.

PROSPERITY COMING?

Carroll D. Wright Believes Industrial Condition Is Improving.

Can't I rove It With Statistics Tendency of Wages Is Upward and Trend of Prices Downward.

Carrole D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor after an examination into the industrial condition of the country, renders an opinion that prosperity is returning. He con fesses that it is impracticable to obtain complete statistics concerning the percentage of people employed and the rate of their wages and possible earnings, but he said yesterday to a reporter for The Times that he is convinced that a general industrial improvement has taken place in the last year.

Commissioner Wright said: "Wages of present are not as high as in 1891, and it may be several years before such rates as reached again, but in the last year there has been a gratifying increase in many di rections, and to a sufficient degree warrant the statement that wages are again on on upward trend. The ten-dency of wages is always upward, though we do not always recognize it, and, con versely, the trend of prices is always down watel. I ven if wages stand still and the trend of prices is downward, real wages would be higher. This is the general condition, taking decades as they go casionally a spart of business will carry wages to a high point, and a depressed period bring them below the normal range.

"The increase of wages in the last few months has ranged from 5 to 25 per cent, and the percentage of the employed is greater than this, owing to the calabilish ment of new enterperfer and the reopening of suspended works. Many from manufact tories have been reopened and a consider this number of new textile works established. There have been respections of wages in the cotten rails of New England, but I do not think there law rates will prevail very long A most encouraging feature of the present situation is the quite general disposition of manufaturers to increase wages volu-

The Department of Labor makes nour sal effort to keep up to date on stalleties of a ny kind, and I am therefore anable to record any figurer in detail. I am still engagged in making comparisons of wages and labor by decades shee 1850. I have based my comparisons largely on the aggregate amount of wages cald in manufacturing and mechanical industries, as shown in the Federal census, and from earnings as shown by various official State reports and have taken care to exclude, as far as possible, from my comparisons the victors has received from the Maine Woman's element of taking account of the salaries Christian Temperance Union's ex-source of officials and clerks. My work is still incomplete, but my investigations bave shown me conclusively that the general trend of wages and percentage of employed in this country since 1850 has been decidedly

MISS MORAN'S STORY.

Clever Sketch, It Is Well Received by Her Club. The Short Story Club of this city herd

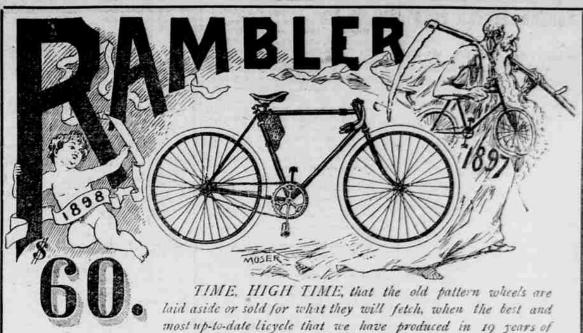
its regular bi-weekly meeting on Tuesday night, in the club parlors, Lenman building There was a large attendance of member and their friends. Prof. Hyland C. Kirk The story of the evening, entitled, "Why

Certainly," was read by the author, Mess Louise Françoise Moran. It was a clever love sketch, which was founded upon fact, and well received. The after part of the evening was spen

with the poets of the Short Story Club. Original poems were read or recited by Mrs. General Pickett, Mrs. Burket, Mrs. Crandel, Mrs Hart, Mr. Hall, Major Willis of this resolution be sent to Gov. Powers | Prof. Kirk, Mrs. Jean B. Lockwood, Mrs. Met. calf, Mrs. Voothees, and others. Mrs. Clifford Howard read a poem by her mother, and Mr. S. H. Agnew read an enistle written in verse by Miss Louis

By special request Mrs. Lockwood re cited "The Elevator," which evoked peals





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bicycle building can be bought for the merely nominal price of

If you prefer to be a little less up-to-date, and save \$10.00, we can give you a'97 wheel, long as they last. Supply of them is not unlimited, and some styles are already all sold. Boys' and Giris' Ideals, from \$20 up. '98 SHELBY WHEELS will soon be here, and are wonders at the new prices. In fact, we have so many good things for the New Year that space forbids mention of all. Call in and see them.

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Fourteenth Street N. W. -

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Pollowers of the game of basketball, no v the most popular of all active indoor sports, will have an opportunity on next Finday evening of seeing for the first time in this cire one of the great star out of town teams play the game. The opportunity will be presented at the Infantry Armory. when the undefeated Yale team will line up for a game with the Light infantry dayers, the champions of the District

Both teams hold the unusual record of being more cases, not the parte will be a battle royal between champions. The ons of Ell tave the advantage of consistent coucling and training, and the double advantage over the soldier boys n having always played under the matter al basketball tules, while the soldiers have always played under the rules in modified form. Not withstanding this bandion p. the soldiers hope to make a good showing against the visitors, who are on their annual outhern tour, stopping off here to play this game

A twised stand, reveting all the available floor space, will be erected and there vill be comfortable seating accommodations for the large crowd which will be on band. President F. Potter House, who negotiated for the game, deserves the thanks of the local admitters of the sport for bringing about the game with this great 'varsity

Under the national rules only five men n each team will be played, and Manager Atchison, of the Infantry, hopes to make a wise selection from among his regular team of cine men to face the Yale line up. The accompanying out thows the regular Infanti v team and substitutes from among whom the players for the Yale game will

be selected. A well-known figure in the club is Earry Lee, the captain and right forward of the team, and one of the test all-around ath-letes in the city, formerly a member of the C. A. C. He has served six years in the Infantry, and is now a sergeant of Cocan't H. He is almost as well-kno va for his wrestling as for basketball playing, in which latter he is among the best in

Royce Rough, the center of the teau earned quite a reputation as an athlete while a member of the C. A. C. and was goo erally successful, as the large number medals be has won will show. He was best Incwn several years ago in fcotball and baseball, and as a high and troad jumper he has few equals among local at bletes.

Ernest Schafhirt is another well-know.

all-round athlete. He at one time held the District champfonship in wrestling He plays one of the backs, and is one of Jesse Schafhirt is a brother of the last

named player, and one of the most rela-ble goal throwers from field plays we have here. He is also quite a spring r, and has won a number of prizes in thit line of sport. He is a graduate of the National University of Dentistry. He is also quite a sprinter, and has war a number of prizes in that line of sport He is a graduate of the National University of Dentistry. He plays right center.

J. O. Waters, familiarly known to his natured man of the team and a very hard vorking member. He plays at he He has served nine yeas in the Infantry Corps, and is a veteran men Sam F. Shreve is a son of W. O. Shreve

and a brother of Lieut. C. M. Shreve, of Company B. Hels one of the most popular

numbers of the Infantry, and the best goal brower from field in the team. He is the left center.

Harry R. McCalle is considered by many the best all-round player on the tea o He plays a fast game, and is considered good field goal thrower. He will probable play center in the game with Yale. He has served five years in Company B, and is

ergeant of the company. F. W. Burnett, an enthusiastic member of Company A and a good all-round player, has the distinction of being the tallest man on the team. His height frequently stands him in good stead, as he can easily block the opposing team's passing. He plays

W. A. McCathran is a promising athlete and comes of both military and athletic stock. He is a very fast player. He is a sergeaut in Capt. John Miller's company and his promotion to a licutenancy is prob

able.
J. D. McQuade is considered a good all-around player, a hand worker, and is clever at bag punching. Claude W. Given is the lightest toan

on the team, weighing but 115 pounds, but he makes up in fast, snappy playing

to bew men playing this season as sub stitutes

J Brery Atchison is the energetic and pustling manager of the team and hopes, like his predecessors, to bring his teams through the season at the top of the list winners of the championship for the fourth The Yale team has a large following

here, and all sons of Eli located here will turn out to see their favorites play. Yale's line up will be as follows: A. H. Sharpe, center, J. K. Clark, left forward, G. M. Clark, right forward, W. H. Poek, captain and left goard, and G. C. Moore, right goard.

Holiday week is always a more or less quiet one at the Columbia Athletic Chin. on account of the absence from the city of so many of the members who go to their respective homes to spend the merry Those who tempte and will attend the

hristmas tree festivation Tuesday evening ext will receive something to please them and many will find "something to play with." for there will be suitable presents for all distributed by the clib Santa Clais-Prof. Crossley has had so many inquiries about his methods and rules and class hours that if all quality who have promised to do so after the first of January, the classes in his charge will make a new record for numbers in attendance. The there are beginning to appreciate the benefits of careful training and body

building.
Prof. George Carter has all he can attend to with his boxing classes, and by the time the next athletic smoker is held be will have some new "stars" to show H. Green promises to top all club recordat pole vaniting. He is adding inches and style each week; nine feet five is his indoor record now. McEllione is holding his own in the high jump.

Spear and Harding stand a tie in the fence vault, with a vault of six feet each. Spear, with 9 feet 2 to his credit in the "but for distance" event, will probably hold that record this season.

Young W. G. Stuart is rapidly going to the fore as a flat runner. At last week's moker, he covered the one-buff mile on he gallery track, flat, without raised turns, in 2:29 1-5; easily breaking Arthur McElls ne's long-standing record of 2:35,1-5. he performance was very creditable. Midge Ross, not satisfied to beat the op in acrobatics, is now trying his hand at athletics, and his performance last

when he cleared the bar do height with 5 feet 2 inches to his credit. shows the effects of good coaching and good, hard practice. He is one of the est all round men the club has in its ranks. He is also the club's chample lightweight wrestler. Victor Barch is very clever at Jug pu

ing. He does neat, clean work, and his movements and change of pace and methods of delivering blows would do redit to a professional.

Mr. Kenzey, after several years' ah sence has rejoined the club and takes daily exercise in the gym. It will be remembered that he made the fastest mile at the A. A. U. championships ever a . A. C. man was credited with.

Edwards and Bradley are co workers in the gynnasium, and their increasing girth and generally improved work speaks well for the character of their instruction under Prof. Crossley.

The big 100-pound dumbbell will arrive during the coming week, and then the stro nen will have their innings. Among thos

who will be able to juggle and toy with the 100-pounder will be Will Mooney. Lient, T. B. Nolan, too, will show some the younger ones "the way he used to o it" at the old Brady gymnasium.

Eastern Athletic Club Since the Eastern Athletic Club took

cossession of its new clubrooms on Third street and Pennsylvania avenue severa reeks ago its membership has rapidly increased. Twelve new members have en elected during the past fortnight and almost as many applications ar now awaiting action.

The gymnasium apparatus is now i place and the members are taking regular exercise. During the coming month classe for drill work will be formed. The men bers are more than pleased with

the showing of the club's basketball team in the game against the Light Infantry or the 15th instant. The team under Capt Will Gallagher is showing marked improve ment in its playing, especially in its tear vork, wherein it can give pointers to sev eral older teams in this city. Since the what he lacks in weight.

Hooker, Chapman, and Hughes are among manner in which the players conducted float.

FOR EXCHANGE 7-room house at lonial Beach, Va., for equity in farm near city. Address No. 715 Rock C. game Manager Harry Colliflower has re-

themselves in thet game. The absence of rough playing on their side the boys faim, has made them many friends. They ope to ment the continued well wishes of overs of the sport.

Gooding is playing a strong game at enter. Dune and Ellis are playing a most sing quick, accurate passing,

The next game in which the team wat oppear is the one with the Columbia Ath tic Club on January 8, and a good, well played game may be expected.

Washington Athletic Club.

The aminement committee of the Washngton Athletic Club is so much pleased with the success of the athletic smoker held on last Tuesday evening that it ha lecided to give an affair of this kind

each month during the indeer season.

Mackey is undoubtedly one of the best of the local wrestlers, and his work will Joe Grant last week was of the eleverest fort. Spenking of this bout, Joe Gran demonstrated that he knows a thing or workbooten tch as catch can wrestling and in his class and weight be will make it interesting for all concers before the season cioses. He is an amsteur, pure and simple, and he has no desire to get on a match with any professional, here or elsewhere, as was stated during the past

week. Thompson is keeping up his good work a throwing goals from field, and his record of making all the 14 points made by his team in the game with the Fencibles last week will probably stand for the season. The next game which the team is scheduled to play is with the Carrells, on Jan

The members of the bowling team an not at all discouraged over losing second place to the Carrolls in the bowling. They are strong in the belief that they can regain that position in the mor and sole it. The team will have as its visitors the Sagngerband bowlers on next Wednesday evening, and a burd-fought set of grane-

is promised. Q. P. SCHMIDT. MISTOOK PATIENT FOR A TRAME

Sands Assailed George Tyler

and "Weary Willie" Escapes. Port Chester, N. Y., Dec. 25.-Two men of Port Creater will remember this Christinia eve for a long time. Both are suffering one physically, the other mentally. Later on they will laugh over the affair, as other people here are doing now. The men are Dr. W. J. Sands, of North Maka

street, and Mr. George Tyler. As Miss Sands, the doctor's daughter, ing, she heard a ring at the doorteil and answered it. A savage-looking transpignmed at her and said; "I want to muo in out of the cold," Miss Sands tried to slam the door, but the tramp put one foot forward and prevented this. so hard that the tramp was compelled to ithdraw his foot, and she banged the door to his face. Then she ran apstairs

and told her father. "Where is the brute" cried the doctor, indignantly, catching up has hat. "If I can catch him I'll thrush him within an Inch of his life."

Just as he reached the bottom of the stairs the front door bell rang.

"The impudence, the check of but tramp?' shouted the doctor. "Well, we'll So saying the physician opened the front door suddenity. A dark numfiled lightly ran standing in the semi-darkness of the vestibule.

'I come," began the muffled one "And you go." yelled the ductor, selving the mar- by the collar and pushing 'import of the vestibule. A struggle, a clinch, then a man went winfling down the step. Dr. Sands stood above, panting, his eye gienn ing with a conquetor's joy. The next on the lawn slowly taked his head, showing a face expressing both pain and surpris "Doctor," he said, wonderingly, "are Tour crazy?"

Dr. Sar de fell back amazed. The look of triumph faded from his face, and he orbed "Tyler! Heavens! What have I done." Nothing very serious, I hope," replied

Mr. Tyler, arising. "I thought you were a tramp," explained

the doctor. "Thanks," said Mr. Tyler. "I saw a train; going out at the gate just as I co be in. Never mind, though, doctor. You have worked a cure. I came to consult you about a fancied weakness of the heart. I guesa that as I lived through the last ; minutes I can test easy about my heart." Then they shook bands.

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